

CONCEALING THE SHORTAGE

THE TREASURY DEFICIENCY NOW OVER FIFTY MILLIONS.

HOW THE AFFAIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT ARE MANIPULATED TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM REALIZING THE RESULTS OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW—THE GOVERNMENT HAS FALLEN \$51,047,367 BEHIND SINCE AUGUST 28.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, April 12.—The falling off of revenue since the beginning of this month, coupled with a necessary increase in expenditures to meet obligations that were due and should have been paid in March, is giving Treasury officials considerable concern, and some of them are wondering whether it is "smart," after all, to force a balance showing a deficit of only \$246,000 for the month of March. The receipts thus far for this month amount to \$11,129,651 and the expenditures to \$11,375,652, leaving an adverse balance of \$246,001 for the thirteen days. The revenue from customs is steadily dwindling, the average for the thirteen days amounting to only \$419,000 a day, which is \$50,000 less than the daily average for March, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of improvement. Expenditures for the month, on account of the increase in interest payments, The interest account for March amounted to only \$275,000, but the payments for the current month already amount to \$472,000, and will probably be swelled to \$700,000 by May 1.

The efforts of the Treasury Department to make a good showing at the end of each month are natural, and would be praiseworthy if they were not open to a strong suspicion of unfairness. It seems to be a petty business for the officials of a great Government to try to "cook" figures in the hope of deceiving the people in regard to the actual condition of the National finances. Moreover, it is a game that must fail in the end.

The expenditures, which average over a million dollars a day, are regularly pinched down as the month draws to a close, until they run about half the normal sum, and on the closing day of the month they are cut down to a mere trifle. During the closing ten days of February the expenditures were held down so that they averaged only \$374,621 a day, and on the last day of the month they amounted to only \$21,288. On March 1, however, they promptly jumped to \$1,311,246, and during the first ten days of March they averaged \$1,233,231 a day. During the closing ten days of March the expenditures were again held down to a daily average of \$631,231, and on the last day of the month they were reported at \$10,700, thus making the March deficiency apparently only about \$250,000, or less than \$500,000. The expenditures for the first ten days of April, however, jumped again to \$1,736,740, and during the first thirteen days of the month they have averaged \$1,509,300 a day.

It is a fact that the new revenue law has now produced a deficiency of over \$500,000. The law went into effect on August 28, 1894, and at once began its deadly work of producing a deficit. It has kept this up month after month, until on April 12 it has produced a deficiency of over \$500,000. The law went into effect on August 28, 1894, and at once began its deadly work of producing a deficit. It has kept this up month after month, until on April 12 it has produced a deficiency of over \$500,000.

TORPEDO-BOAT CONTRACT AWARDED.
ALL THREE VESSELS WILL BE BUILT BY THE COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS, OF BALTIMORE.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Herbert late this afternoon changed his mind and awarded the contract for building all three of the torpedo boats to the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, instead of awarding one to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, as was at first intended. The three vessels will be built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, instead of awarding one to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, as was at first intended. The three vessels will be built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, instead of awarding one to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, as was at first intended.

FOR ROBBERING THE CARSON MINT.
A FORMER MELTER AND REFINER ARRESTED AND ACCUSED OF STEALING \$75,000.

Washington, April 12.—William P. Hazen, Chief of the Treasury Secret Service, this evening received a telegram from Inspector Harris, at Carson City, Nev., announcing the arrest of John P. Jones, ex-first assistant melter and refiner of the mint in that city, on a charge of stealing gold and silver from the Carson mint. The stolen property was valued at \$75,000, but the prisoner remains in the custody of the United States Marshal.

PLACES FOR TWO "LAME DUCKS."
MONTGOMERY, OF KENTUCKY, AND CABANIS, OF GEORGIA, APPOINTED ON THE DAWES INDIAN COMMISSION.

Washington, April 12 (Special).—Two more political deficits have been rescued by the Administration and towed into a safe harbor. One is Alexander B. Montgomery, of Kentucky, who, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress, helped to frame the income-tax provision of the Wilson-Gorman bill. Whether his services in that regard or a recognition of his qualities as an all-round "Cuckoo" is not certain. It is probable, however, that both considerations had some weight. There is no doubt that he needs the salary of \$3,000 a year that goes with the office. Mr. Montgomery was strongly recommended by the various large boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the United States, and was greatly disgusted, as well as disappointed, when the ermine was placed upon the shoulders of the eagle. Instead of this, he was appointed to the "lame duck" position of the Ways and Means Committee.

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NEWS NOTES AT THE CAPITAL

MYSTERY OF THURSTON'S RECALL STILL UNSOLVED.

A HITCH IN THE TRIALS OF THE SUGAR WITNESSES—GROWTH OF THE MAIL SERVICE—A NEW INTERNATIONAL QUESTION—PERSONAL NOTES—APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 12.—The mystery as to the request for the recall of Minister Thurston is not yet solved. Secretary Cushman's letter of instructions to Minister Willis regarding Minister Thurston's case bore the date of February 21, and was mailed that day in the regular course of correspondence at the State Department. The next mail steamer for Honolulu left San Francisco on the 22d of February, and the mail carried by the steamer reached Honolulu about March 15, a sufficient time has elapsed for a reply in the ordinary course of affairs. The State Department has special bags which are dispatched under seal to the legations in Japan and China. It has no such arrangement in Hawaii, the correspondence for Mr. Willis and from him going through the regular postoffice.

There is some hitch in the efforts to fix a date for the trial of President Haveremeyer and Secretary Searles, of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the newspaper correspondents and stockbrokers who were indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by Senator Haveremeyer and the members of the Senate Sugar Trust Committee, and it is rumored that the prosecutions may be abandoned altogether. The case has been unable to reach an agreement with the attorneys for the defense in relation to some matters connected with the case, and the trial would surely begin within a month. Messrs. Haveremeyer and Searles recently asked Judge Haddock to postpone the trial to set day for their trials before April 15. District Attorney Birney agreed to fix the date, but the matter was not settled. Haveremeyer wants to go to Europe, but Mr. Birney thinks that several men who have been in jail a long time are better off there than in the United States. He will dispose of the urgent cases before taking the trial.

Captain White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted to Second Assistant Postmaster-General Nelson a tabulated statement showing the growth of the mails handled in some of the principal postoffices of the country in March, 1895, as compared with the corresponding months of 1894. In March, 1894, there was a total of 32,838,350 pieces handled, but in March, 1895, it was 33,000,000. The increase was due to the fact that the mail service has been improved, and the mail has been handled more efficiently.

Secretary Hoke Smith has submitted to the Secretary of State a report of a Government survey, which states that the Dyking Company, a corporation of British Columbia, intends to dam the waters of Boundary Creek on the Idaho State line, the result of which will be the overflowing and washing away of the lands in the State of Idaho. The Secretary says that the matter seems to involve an international question.

In an appeal of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, involving an indemnity land of 5,000 acres selected in the St. Cloud (Minn.) land district, where said decision awards part of the lands to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Commissioner and directed that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have reasonable time to complete its selection of the lands in question by paying the fees in such cases, and that the title filed in behalf of the Manitoba grant be rejected and cancelled.

Secretary Herbert has remitted the remainder of the sentence imposed by court-martial at Norfolk last November on Captain Carlisle P. Porter, U. S. M. C., Captain Porter's punishment on conviction of drunkenness consisted of one year's suspension from rank and duty, with loss of numbers, and the right to wear the uniform of the United States Army. Porter is a son of the late Admiral Porter.

Secretary Herbert has approved the findings of a court of inquiry into the collision of the battleship USS Oregon with the USS Albatross, which occurred on the 10th of February, 1895, when the Oregon was struck by the Albatross, and the Oregon was damaged.

Secretary Carlisle today signed a warrant for the deportation of F. C. Whitton, of Georgetown, D. C., to come to this country under contract with the crushed-pine firewood syndicate, backed, it is said, by foreign capital. Complaint was made by several persons, and the Secretary has directed today to send Whitton back to England. Six Italians at work at New York, N. Y., were reported to have been arrested on a charge of having come to this country under contract.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, referring to a recent publication in New York that Lieutenant Porfirio Diaz, of the Mexican Legation at Washington, had taken part in a night encounter in the streets of this city, says that Lieutenant Diaz has never been in Washington since September, 1893, consequently he could not have been the person concerned in the reported affair.

Two eighteen-inch armor plates furnished by the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies have been received at the Washington Navy Yard and will soon be sent to the United States Army for testing. The plates were sent from the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Massachusetts.

A fine pair of deer antlers were received at the White House today. They measure about five feet from tip to tip and come from some admirer of the President in Colorado.

N. Clark Wallace, the Controller of Customs of the Dominion of Canada, was at the Treasury Department today and had an interview with Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Andrew Baird, of Pennsylvania, assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey at \$2,500 a year. This is a promotion from the \$2,000 a year.

The President today appointed the following members of the Dawes Indian Commission: Alexander B. Montgomery, Kentucky; Thomas B. Cabanis, Georgia; and Frank G. Armstrong, vice Kidd resigned. The President also appointed Alexander H. Simpson, of Kentucky, referee and collector of the right-of-way of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, under the act of February 13, 1888.

BETTER CROP REPORTS.
A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON WITH THAT OBJECT IN VIEW.

Washington, April 12.—A conference will be held in the rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of the agricultural department and delegates representing the various large boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the United States, for the purpose of discussing the method of collecting data and preparing monthly crop reports, with a view to securing better and more accurate results. Secretary Morton will be present. Among the prominent persons already present are C. C. Brown, a statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, and B. W. Snow, the expert who accompanies the Chicago delegates. This conference grew out of a resolution passed by the National Board of Trade, at its annual meeting, in this city, last February, the conference then suggested being acquired by Secretary Morton. There has always been more or less friction between the commercial bodies of the country and the agricultural statisticians, the complaints being confined to no particular Administration. During the last five years the complaint that the wheat crop has been underestimated has been frequent. This underestimation has been placed by outside statisticians as follows: Crop of 1890, 31,000,000 bushels; 1891, 20,000,000; 1892, 25,000,000; 1893, 60,000,000; 1894, 60,000,000; 1895, 55,000,000, making a total underestimation during the five years of about \$60,000,000. During that time the Government reports show an aggregate crop of 238,000,000 bushels, so that the underestimation charged is equivalent to a shortage of 10 per cent on the five years' crops. Although this discrepancy between the supply and the distribution has been assigned by outsiders to the underestimation of the crops during these years, others maintain that at least some portion of the discrepancy is due to the probable overestimation of the amount of wheat consumed. To what extent this may be true cannot be stated, as the acreage has never been scientifically ascertained.

CONVICTS STILL AT LARGE.

SOME CUES TO THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FUGITIVES DISCOVERED.

PERRY'S STOCKINGS FOUND IN A HOUSE WHICH THE DESPERADO HAD BROKEN INTO AND ROBBED—BELIEF THAT THE MEN WERE ASSISTED TO ESCAPE FROM WITHIN THE ASYLUM.

Mattawan, N. Y., April 12.—A searching party from the Mattawan Hospital have brought back from the house of Emil Schoenfeld, near Hughsonville, a pair of stockings which were recognized as belonging to Oliver C. Perry, who, with four other convicts, escaped from the hospital here Wednesday night. The soles were worn through. Perry had evidently left the hospital without footgear, as a piece of wood was tied to his foot with a strip of handkerchief which resembled those used at the hospital by the patients. He had taken from Schoenfeld's house a soft felt hat, broad-brimmed and similar to a sombrero, also a pair of rubber boots and a dark sack coat, which he is probably now wearing. Additional attendants from the hospital have been sent to the northward and to the eastward, with instructions to follow the country roads.

Dr. Allison's entire time is devoted to the work of directing his men, who are scouring the surrounding country for the four fugitives, especially for the train-robbers, Perry, Chief William A. Humphrey, of the New-York Central Railroad detective force, considers it singular that the authorities neglected to inform him of Perry's escape, as he controls the entire force of detectives along the road and all of his men know Perry well.

The farmhouse of John Redell, on a country road about three miles from this city, was broken into last night by two men who the police think were a pair of the escaped convicts. Entrance to the house was gained by one of the men knocking out a pane of glass in the rear door and thrusting his arm through the aperture and unlocking the door. This is similar to the manner in which McGuire made his escape from the asylum. Ten dollars in money was taken from a bureau, and the entire house was ransacked.

Dr. Allison's present theory is that the men will soon become discouraged through hunger and fatigue and will go into villages in search of food, as Quigley did.

When John Quigley was returned to the asylum yesterday afternoon no person was more happy over his capture than was Quigley over the privilege of getting back into a cell, a much more comfortable place than a boxcar. At first Quigley refused to make any statement concerning the manner in which the five men made their escape last Wednesday night, but later in the afternoon he consented to tell Dr. Allison how he and his comrades obtained their freedom. Subsequently, Dr. Allison dictated to his private secretary a brief outline of Quigley's statement.

This statement, given out yesterday afternoon and published in an elaborate form in the morning papers, is a most interesting and complete account of the escape. This statement makes absolutely no mention of the escapee clear. How were the keys made? This is explained by a statement that McGuire removed a wire from his slipper and converted it into a saw; also that he came into possession, by some unaccountable means, of "a mysterious file." With those tools, it is said, he made a key out of the asylum post. Where was a pattern for the key secured? Reply is made that McGuire must have carried in his mind's eye the design of the key, with all of its angles and teeth. Then, again, each cell door in the isolation ward has two locks. McGuire, so it is said, passed his wonderful key through a peephole to Davis, who was privileged to leave his cell at night, and then the key was used to open the door to the cell of McGuire. McGuire and Quigley were not allowed to leave their cells at meal times. Davis, on his way to the mess hall, watched his opportunity and took the key from McGuire's cell. Then, after McGuire, securing the key again, thrust his arm through the observation hole and unlocked the upper lock. McGuire liberating his cell, and Quigley and the three waiters followed him. Overpowering Carmody, the three used his keys to open the cells of Davis and O'Donnell. It seems, according to the statement, that Perry needed a lead and a key to open the door to the chapel, and to open the doors leading to the chapel, and thence made their way to the attic.

The communication between the isolation building and several persons, who say they know, assert that the roundsmen are not supposed to have in their possession any key that will open these doors. Yet the escaping inmates make it plain that they had such a key. McGuire said that the escape of the men was due to a violation of the rules of the institution on the part of the attendants, the neglect of the roundsmen to keep the doors locked, and the fact that the keys were not kept in the hands of the roundsmen. It is contended that if the men had assistance from the outside they would, after gaining the open air, have been able to escape with a comparatively small number of men. Against the theory of outside help is offered the evidence of Quigley's capture. Quigley freely admits that he had only one key, and that he had had it in his cell, and had not been supplied with food. On the other hand, some people think that Quigley's capture is part of a cleverly prepared plan by Perry and McGuire to escape. They say that the roundsmen are not supposed to have in their possession any key that will open these doors. Yet the escaping inmates make it plain that they had such a key. McGuire said that the escape of the men was due to a violation of the rules of the institution on the part of the attendants, the neglect of the roundsmen to keep the doors locked, and the fact that the keys were not kept in the hands of the roundsmen. It is contended that if the men had assistance from the outside they would, after gaining the open air, have been able to escape with a comparatively small number of men. Against the theory of outside help is offered the evidence of Quigley's capture. Quigley freely admits that he had only one key, and that he had had it in his cell, and had not been supplied with food. 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